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JOHN HICKS, MINISTER TO PERU FROM THE UNITED STATES.



Colonel John Hicks, whom President Harrison has appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru was born in Auburn N. Y. 1847, but removed with his parents to Wisconsin, where the family located in Waupaca County, a region then on the frontier. Notwithstanding the lack of educational facilities, he managed to pick up a good school education, as he evinced an unconquerable desire for self improvement, often walking many miles to borrow a book for reading. When fifteen years old he commenced teaching school. His father who had entered the Thirty second Wisconsin Regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War, was killed on the South Edisto River, South Carolina leaving a family of 6 children for which John Hicks provided continuing his teaching, eking out his earnings by sawing wood. However he managed to pull through and to obtain a college education at Lawrence University, Appleton Wisconsin. When twenty years old he became reporter on the "Oshkosh Northwestern" and was soon afterwards made managing editor of the same paper and of which he now is the sole proprietor. His paper is the most important in Wisconsin outside Milwaukee and he himself did active service for President Harrison during the last campaign in stumping Wisconsin. Mr. Hicks is President of the Wisconsin Press Association and Vice President of the National Editorial Association. He is a man of integrity, correct habits and ability, who will worthily represent our country in Lima.

GEN'L SMALLS AND THE PRESIDENT.

HE DENOUNCES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM--HE INFORMS THE PRESIDENT HOW HE VOTED AND ACTED.

On last Tuesday morning Gen'l Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, called to see President Harrison and presented a statement which will be found below. The President treated Gen'l Smalls very courteously and told him that he would give his case consideration:

To the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States: Sir:

On account of the numerous protests filed against me as collector of the port of Beaufort, I have the honor to submit the following statements made concerning my attitude in the last election, that I bolted the party ticket; that I did not vote for the Republican nominees, and that I aided and abetted the Democratic party is meanly and maliciously false in toto. I have never at any time or in any way sympathized with or assisted the Democratic party; but on the contrary have always been its constant and consistent enemy, believing that by so doing I would be doing good service and my race a benefit. I do admit that I did not vote for such Republicans as were some of those nominated on the county ticket of Beaufort--men who packed the convention that nominated them with the lowest characters that could be drummed up, who

were willing tools to do the bidding of the nominees whose offenses against the public made them a disgrace to any party with whom they were permitted to act, and doubly disgrace and damage any party that nominated them for office of trust, honor, and profit.

I attended the first and only large ratification meeting held in Charleston, called by Doctor Crum, and at Beaufort, called by myself, which were addressed by the Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio; W. E. Mason of Illinois, and myself. After these meetings I came to Washington in company with Mr. Taylor. Returning in September I found that there had not been a meeting called anywhere in the county since the nomination, excepting the Beaufort meeting on July 31.

Finding the voters apathetic, and that nothing had been done to arouse enthusiasm to interest the Republican voters, I went to work and called eight meetings at my expense for the purpose of notifying the national and congressional nominees, and attended and spoke at them all; had a band of music at all but two of the meetings, Grahamville and Genesis. Mr. Miller attended and spoke on the same platform with myself, I urging his election as well as the support of the presidential ticket.

I was also temporary and permanent chairman of the county convention that elected delegates to the Congressional convention, and was myself one of the delegates to the Congressional convention and there voted for the nomination of Thomas E. Miller and also voted for him and for Harrison and Morton, Presidential electors on election day.

I had nothing to do with the getting up of the fusion ticket. After the nomination of the infamous county ticket, I neither stumped the county in its favor, nor did I make a speech in favor of the fusion ticket. I had announced before I left Washington that I would be a candidate for sheriff of Beaufort county. My contest in Congress not being settled when Congress adjourned, before any balloting was had in the convention, I withdrew my name from before the convention and asked my friends to support George A. Reed, a republican who has been the chairman of the republican board of county commissioners for the last eight years and was elected sheriff. There are men nominated on that county ticket, such as Thomas H. Wheeler and W. J. Whipper, for whom I would not vote under any circumstances, and in saying this, I voice the sentiments of all republicans in the county who believe in having honest and honorable officers, who are not only competent to perform their duties, but who will do so in a manner that will strengthen the cause of republicanism in the district.

Again, Mr. President, together with Hons. Frederick Douglass, Bruce and Lynch I signed a call to the colored voters of the county urging them to support the republican ticket in the last election, of which fact the National Republican Committee is fully cognizant. Furthermore, I had an urgent agreement with Hon. W. D. Owen, of Indiana, by virtue of which I was to come to your state for the purpose of stumping in behalf of the republican ticket, held myself in readiness so to do, and had my services been required, I would have been on hand. Does this look like bolting?

I must confess, Mr. President, that I thought only honest and honorable republicans would either become officers or allowed to say who should have office, and yet here is a case in which the lowest element in southern politics, the carpet-baggers and the rum element, are making fight on me, not because of any stain upon my character, not alleging that I have not served the party long and faithfully, unable to prove that even in the last campaign I did, not only vote for but called meetings and worked for the national and congressional ticket, but opposing me because the county convention nominated men who are adulterers, drunkards and gamblers, a disgrace to Beaufort and an injury to republicanism, and I using the rights of a free voter, refused then as I will ever refuse to support such men for any office of trust, honor, or profit.

Having thus stated the whole truth nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice I hereby

submit the case and have the honor to be

ROBERT SMALLS.

COLORED INVENTORS.

HENRY E. BAKER FURNISHES THE BEE A LIST--WHAT THE RACE IS DOING.

Editor of the BEE: Sir:

In reply to your letter of some weeks ago asking me to furnish you a list of such patents as have been granted to colored inventors, I have to say that the records of this office do not distinguish between inventors as to race, but only as to nationality. Applicants for United States patents have only to state of what country they are citizens, and this meets the requirements of the rule on that point.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that applicants come personally before the examiners in the patent office, and personally assist their attorneys in the prosecution of their applications for patents; so that in this way, and in this way only, their racial identity is often disclosed.

The only means, therefore, of obtaining any reliable information as to the number and character of the inventions patented by colored inventors, is to inquire among the examiners in the office, and the attorneys practicing before the office, who have come personally in contact with such inventors. Pursuing this course, I have obtained the list which I enclose herewith. This list is necessarily incomplete, but as far as it goes, I feel sure that it is absolutely reliable. Many of the names are those of persons well known in our own community, among them being Miss Miriam Benjamin, the late Jas. Wormley and David A. Fisher, jr., and Messrs. Lavalette, Davis and Bailey. The patents secured by Mr. Granville T. Woods, of Cincinnati, on his electrical appliances, are said to be very valuable. One of them has been purchased by the American Bell Telephone Co., of Boston, and some of them are owned by the joint stock company which Mr. Woods organized in his city for the purpose of manufacturing and putting on the market the electrical apparatus patented by him. I am told that this company is composed almost exclusively of white capitalists,--Mr. Woods himself being the only Negro stockholder in it.

My attention has on several occasions been called to newspaper statements to the effect that the Negro has never invented anything meritorious enough to receive a patent for it from the government, and that he has contributed absolutely nothing to the inventive thought of the country; and it is mainly to refute such statements as these, that I sometimes wish it were possible to find the evidences of such Negro talent as we have distinguished in some way in the public records.

Very respectfully,
HENRY E. BAKER.

3,973, Joseph Hawkins, Gridiron, March 26, 1845.

64,205, W. A. Deitz, Shoe, April 30, 1867.

99,463, Wm. Murray, Corn-Stalk Harvester, February 1, 1870.

110,599, Hardy Spears, Shield for Infantry and Artillerymen, Dec. 27, 1870.

115,153, Landron Bell, Locomotive Smokestack, May 23, 1871.

125,063, T. J. Martin, Fire Extinguisher, March 26, 1872.

133,823, Landrow Bell, Dough Kneader, Dec. 10, 1872.

149,543, E. H. Sutton, Cotton Cultivator, April 7, 1874.

162,281, David A. Fisher, jr., Joiners Clamp, April 20, 1875.

163,962, A. P. Ashbourne, Process for Preparing Cocoa Nut for Domestic Use, June 1, 1875.

174,794, D. A. Fisher, jr., Furniture Caster, March 14, 1876.

180,823, T. A. Carrington, Range, July 25, 1876.

194,287, A. P. Ashbourne, Treating Cocoa Nut, Aug. 21, 1877.

202,888, B. H. Taylor, Rotary Engines, April 23, 1878.

208,517, J. R. Winters, Fire-Escape Ladder, May 7, 1878.

208,184, W. A. Lavalette, Printing Press, Sept. 17, 1878.

208,378, W. R. Davis, Library Table, Sept. 24, 1878.

214,224, J. R. Winters, Fire-Escape Ladder, April 8, 1879.

218,154, Wm. Bailis, Ladder Scaffold Support, Aug. 5, 1879.

230,518 A. P. Ashbourne, Refining Cocoa-Nut Oil, July 27, 1880.

231,355, T. B. Pinn, File Holder, Aug. 17, 1880.

234,039, Powell Johnson, Eye Protector, Nov. 2, 1880.

242,091, James Wormley, Life-Saving Apparatus, May 24, 1881.

256,610, R. W. Alexander, Corn Planter, Check rower, April 18, 1882.

276,563, Jonas Cooper, Shutter and Fastening Therefor, May 1, 1883.

275,271, H. H. Reynolds, Car Ventilator, April 3, 1883.

285,545, L. C. Bailey, Truss and Bandage, Sept. 25, 1883.

298,937, L. Blue, Hand Corn-Shelling Device, May 20, '84.

299,894, Granville T. Woods, Steam Boiler Furnace, June 3, 1884.

307,817, G. T. Woods, Telephone Transmitter, Dec. 2, 1884.

315,363, G. T. Woods, Apparatus for Transmitting Messages by Electricity, April 7, 1885.

(Assigned to American Bell Tel. Co., of Boston.)

338,781, J. Ricks, Horseshoe, March 30, 1886.

352,036, Henry Brown, Receptacle for Restoring and Preserving Papers, November 2, 1886.

386,289, M. E. Benjamin, Alarm Signal, July 17, '88.

394,388, Moses Payne, Spring Shoe for Horses, Dec. 11, '88.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Scientific American,
The Eiffel Tower--in Paris had reached a height of 761 feet on January 9, 1889--the highest structure upon the globe.

Standard Time.--All the railroads in the United States and Canada, without exception, now use the standard time of one of the four sections--eastern, central, mountain, or Pacific. Cities and towns have very generally conformed to railroad time of their respective sections. Out of 238 cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, less than 25 still retain local time.

Force of the Wind.--The high wind of Saturday night, January 5, blew the car cable out of the sheaves on the Brooklyn bridge stopping travel for a short time.

Work of Flowing Artesian Wells.--At the Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine, Florida, an artesian well furnishes power through a turbine and dynamo for lighting the building and grounds by electricity.

At Yankton, Dakota, a flowing well drives the dynamos of an electric lighting company, the water flowing to a reservoir, from which a turbine is actuated.

African Railways.--It is proposed by a new company just formed in Brussels, to build a railroad to connect the head of navigation on the lower Congo with Stanley Pool, thus opening up a line of about 7,000 miles in the interior of Africa to trade and commerce.

Trade Schools.--By the munificent gift of Mr. I. V. Williamson of stocks of a market value of \$2,250,000, a "Free School of Mechanical Trades" is to be erected and organized in Philadelphia.

The Pratt Institute of Trades and art, Brooklyn, N. Y., opened the year with 1,000 pupils.

The prevalence of Malaria in large sections of country where, until recently, it has never been known, is not easy of explanation. If you are a sufferer, it will be more interesting to you to know how to get well. A few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote will do the work, and do it immediately. The medicine is prompt in destroying the poison, and always safe; even for young children. Sold by Druggists.

The BEE is the paper to publish your wants, for sale and all personal mentions in. All matter should be in not later than Thursday.

CUT-PRICE SALE IN FOOT-WEAR.

Infants' Button, regular price 40c; now 23cts.
Infants' good quality, regular price 50c; now 39 cts.
Child's Spring Heels, 4-7, regular price 60cts; now 39 cts.
Child's Spring heels, 8-11, regular price \$1; now 63c.
Child's better quality Spring heels, 8 11, regular price, \$1.20; now 69c.
Ladies' French Dong., all shapes, regular price, 4 00; now \$3.15.
500 pairs Ladies' French Dong., hand-made shoes, all sizes and widths, regular price 4.00; choice \$2.40.
Boy's and Youth's Shoes in all styles, reduced from 98c to \$1.50, former prices 25c, and 50c. per pair more.
Gent's Calf Shoes, regular price \$2.50 all shapes; now \$1.75.
Gent's Calf Shoes, all shapes and sizes, free from nails and tacks, regular price \$3.50; now \$2.48.
Old Gent's Broad Toe and Solid Comfort Shoes, all solid calf skin, regular price \$2.50 to \$3.50; now \$1.75 to \$2.50.
Ladies' Hand-made Knit Slippers, all colors and Lamb's wool soles, regular price \$1.00; cut prices 50c.
These are great bargains. Call and see them.

Our Trunk Department.

We keep constantly on hand a full supply of trunks of all description, and are now selling them at the lowest prices. Trunks of all sizes at a percentage lower than elsewhere.

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